

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

This report contains information of Soviet troops and supply installations in the Kiev Military District.

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Soviet Troops in the Kiev MD

25X1X	<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	Kiev (N50-28, E30-20).	March and April 1951.	Tank activities .	Between the Darnitsa railroad station and the Kiev-Gomel highway, on an east-bound road leading into a woods.	Prior to 22 April 1951, single trucks, truck columns, and tanks were observed on this road north of Darnitsa almost daily. For instance, four tanks left the woods at short intervals daily and proceeded in a northern direction. In the course of the afternoon, they returned in the direction of the woods. The tanks were about seven meters long and were equipped with tracks 3 to 3.5 meters wide. They had six bogie wheels and three track-supporting rollers as well as one idler and one drive wheel supporting a very wide plate track. The nose of the tank was three-edged, the sides of the hull rounded off.	The PWS believed that billets of a tank unit were in the woods north of Darnitsa.

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1947 to
April 1950.



1. AAA position.

In the open terrain east of the Dnepr River, about 500 meters northeast of the southern railroad bridge.

The turret was turtle-shaped and was set up on the forward half of the hull. No information on the gun was available. The rear portion of the turret mounted a noticeably large AA machine gun. The muzzle of a machine gun was identified in the upper section of the nose.

While riding past the installation in April 1950, source observed an AAA position consisting of four embankments. An unidentified number of the guns was covered with canvas. The barrels were elevated almost vertically. They were estimated to be 80 to 90 mm. The position was constantly manned by an unidentified number of soldiers who were bivouacked in two large pointed tents near the guns.

An area, about 400 meters square, enclosed by several fences and including a wooden hut, was located about 600 meters north of this AAA position. According to Soviet civilians, the area served as an ammunition depot. It was guarded by sentries carrying rifles.

2. AAA position.

West of the Dnepr River, southwest of the citadel

In February 1950, source observed an AAA position of three excavated emplacements. A gun of

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August to
20 October
1950.



AAA positions.

north of the
Kiev-Darnitsa
road.

80 to 90-mm was seen
in each emplacement.

On the eastern
bank of the
Dnepr River, north
and south of the
new Kiev-
Darnitsa road.

Up to October 1950, [REDACTED]
AAA battery of four
guns to the north, and
one to the south, of the
concrete road. The guns
were estimated to be 80
to 90 mm and had a con-
crete base. The AAA
unit was located in a
barracks, about two km
northeast of the positions,
on a north-south road. Two
towers about 20 meters
high and connected by two
antenna wires were set up
west of the barracks at
an interval of about 50
meters. The lead-in wires
of the antenna ended in a
small hut.

While going to Borispol
(N50-21, E30-57) in mid-
1950, source saw another
AAA battery near the
Borispol airfield.

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1948 to
April
1950.



1. AAA positions.

On both sides of
the Dnepr River,
near the railroad
bridge and the
vehicle bridge
located farthest
to the south.

Up to April 1950, source
[REDACTED]
emplacements north and
south of the road to Darnitsa
and several hundred meters
west of the river, opposite
the other battery. The
guns were estimated to be
70 to 90 mm. No billets
were seen. Several search-
light positions were also
located on both banks. The
diameter of the searchlights
was 70 to 100 cm. A record firing of the

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AAA units was held in February 1950. Searchlight practices with aircraft involved were also observed at night. Between February and April 1950, source frequently saw 20 to 25 heavy AA guns towed by prime movers near the batteries on the eastern bank of the Dnepr River. The guns were operated by civilian workers. Judged by their appearance, the prime movers were also supplied by civil agencies.

2. Barracks, multi-story brick buildings, western sector about 100 meters long with fresco paintings and ornaments on the outer walls and enclosed by a brick wall, two meters high. In the south-south of all barracks installations, on the west side of the road to Volinskiy airfield.

When PW labor was organized before March 1950, the installation was referred to as a Kadetskiy Shkola. The school was believed to be occupied by more than 1,000 officers of various ranks. They wore black uniforms with red epaulets and tank insignia. The top section of their epaulets mounted a cross stripe of blue, green, yellow, or violet color. The trainees were frequently observed holding review rehearsals, marching out of the billets and leaving the installation on trucks for field exercises. The only weapons observed were small arms seen at the review rehearsals.

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3. Barracks installation of four four- or five-story brick buildings, about 120 meters long and covered with sheet metal roofs, 1 cruciform building, and, south of the latter, two buildings of the same construction and other unidentified structures as well as one tank monument.

At the western exit of the city, about 1,500 meters northeast of the Svatoshino freight station, on the south side of Brest-Litovsk Shosse.

Up to March 1950, the barracks installation quartered a tank unit organized into four sub-units. The men wore black uniforms with tank insignia on their epaulets. The entire unit was frequently observed, from PW Camp No. 7062/4, marching to the training ground northwest of the city. The tanks of the leaders of the four sub-units mounted red-bordered flags, 25 cm square, with the Soviet star; the upper section of the flags consisted of a stripe, about 10 cm wide, of blue, yellow, green, or violet color. Up to February 1950, two of the abovementioned units were equipped with T-34 tanks and the rest with tanks of another model. In March, the unit which had a flag with a violet stripe was re-equipped with tanks of another model, which had six minor bogie wheels and a flat, turtle-shaped turret.

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4. Tank storage area.

On the northwest-
ern perimeter of
the city, on the
west side of a
large ravine ex-
tending from the
north to the
south.

In 1949, the area con-
tained at least 200 pits,
about 2 meters deep and
3 or 4 meters wide, in
which tanks were stored.
The unit which marched
out of the area, accompanied
by an unknown number of
these tanks, rode, upon its
return, back to the barracks
installation described on
trucks. Later, a crew of
PW Camp No. 7062/4 con-
structed tank stalls of
wood and concrete in this
area.

5. Barracks in-
stallation of
several brick build-
ings newly con-
structed after the
war.

In the south-
western sector of
the city, on the
west side of the
road leading to
Volinskiy air-
field, several
hundred meters
north of a tall
building on the
east side of the
road.

On the assignment of the
PW crews to the individual
places of work, the bar-
racks installation was re-
ferred to as a Militsiya
Shkola. According to fellow
PWs, the capacity of the
installation was as high as
1,000 men, but was not yet
fully utilized in 1949.
The trainees were officer
candidates of the militia;
they wore black uniforms
and green-bordered epaulets
with two white stripes
across their lower ends.

6. Military unit
in a multi-storied
new brick building

About 1,000 me-
ters east of the
Dnepr River, on

The building, which was
constructed from mid-1949
to March 1950, was referred

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with a street frontage of about 200 meters.

the south side of the road leading from the new bridge in the direction of Darnitsa.

to as a ministry by the PWS. Two army sentries stood guard in front of the building. Whenever source rode past the structure, from 50 to 80 passenger cars were parked in front of it. Once, the two sentries were seen presenting arms when a passenger car passed by.

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June 1949
to March
1950.



Billets and training ground.

East of the Dnepr River, north of the Gomel (N52-27, E31-00) road, starting about three km northeast of the vehicular bridge over the Dnepr River.

The training ground, which consisted of pine woods, swamps, and ponds, extended over ten km in a northeastern direction. It was generally referred to as the Brovary by the PWS.

a. The western section of the training ground included an area where exercises of combined arms were frequently observed. Motorized artillery units with guns of various calibers, all towed by prime movers, engineer units with pontoons loaded on motor vehicles, and motorized AT units with 37-mm guns and crews riding on trucks, were seen during these

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exercises. The letter T was painted on the windshields of all vehicles.

- b. A settlement of three-story brick buildings, housing officers' families, was located on the eastern edge of the training ground described in paragraph a.
- c. Farther to the northeast, the roofs of barracks were seen projecting over the treetops in a woods. During the entire time of observation, a great many soldiers of various arms were observed at the entrance to this woods and on the road. A regular German field officer, interned in the PW camp, who had made the same observations, believed that a division was located in the entire area. A review rehearsal was held in late March 1950. It was directed by a general referred to as a division commander in the PW camp.

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December
1949 to
March 1950.

Billets of four
very long huts;
enclosed by a wire
fence.

South of the
Novaya Darnitsa
freight station.

The billets were occupied
by an infantry unit of
about 1,000 very young
soldiers wearing red-
bordered epaulets with
crossed-rifle insignia.
No weapons other than
rifles and machine guns
were observed. The men
were seen undergoing in-
fantry training on the
drill ground southwest
of the area.

1948 to
June 1949.

Barracks instal-
lation of one six-
story building,
about 30 meters
long, and one
small shed.

About 1,200
meters southwest
of the main rail-
road station, on
the west side of
the road leading
to Volinskiy air-
field.

Up to June 1949, the in-
stallation was occupied
by a traffic police unit
of about 200 men. They
wore black uniforms and
violet-bordered black
epaulets. Their average
age was estimated at 28
years. A lieutenant
colonel was the command-
ing officer; five junior
officers were observed.
The unit was equipped
with solo and sidecar
motorcycles. When march-
ing out of the installation,
the men carried rifles and
submachine guns.

Up to May
1949.

1. Barracks instal-
lation of one, large,
three-story, brick

In the south-
eastern sector
of the city,

The barracks installation
was referred to as a
tank barracks by the

An MVD barracks of one
long building situated
in a park was located

A large multi-story
building was under con-
struction on a site
about 500 meters south
of this barracks in-
stallation. According
~~to [redacted]~~
there, the building
was to quarter a police
school.

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[REDACTED]
building, about 200 meters long, amidst parklike gardens, and small wooden buildings; enclosed by a fir hedge, 2 meters high; and including a small SP gun supported by a concrete base set up in front of the main entrance on the northwest side.

[REDACTED]
about 1,000 meters southwest of the citadel, north of the new superhighway leading from the Dnepr Bridge to the so-called Stalin Bridge, 2,500 meters southeast of the main railroad station.

population. Several colonels appeared to be the ranking officers. They wore two, red-bordered, black patches mounting tank insignia on the cuffs of their blouses, and epaulets which also mounted tank insignia. The unit was estimated at 500 men. The men seemed to be fully trained. In the morning, the unit, which had not more than 35 SP guns, was frequently seen marching out to the training ground south of the city, east of the Vasil'kovo (N50-11, E30-18) road. The armored vehicles included an unidentified number of tank chassis. An unidentified number of the SP guns was also stored southwest of the city, on a road to Volinskiy airfield. The area included large, open sheds set up as late as 1947. The guns were pulled under these roofs from both sides. The number of the guns stored there was not identified; the capacity of the area was estimated at more than 200 vehicles. The chassis of

[REDACTED]
near this barracks installation.

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the SP guns mounted six bogie wheels, three track-supporting rollers, and metal plate tracks, about 60 cm wide. The track width was about three meters (sic), and about six meters long. The rigid superstructure was forward of the middle of the chassis and had no commander's cupola. The gun, larger than 100-mm, projected far beyond the nose and had a roll-shaped muzzle-brake. Two machine guns were installed on either side of the gun barrel. Several SP guns mounted antennae set up on the right forward section of the superstructure. The SP gun was driven by a diesel engine.

2. Armored train.

About 2,500 meters south of the southern railroad bridge over the Dnepr River, on the western bank of the river.

According to fellow PWs, an armored train was on a siding in a roundhouse up to May 1949.

1948 to April 1949.

Barracks installation of several brick buildings with an antenna tower, five or six

On the western perimeter of the city, northeast of the military freight station.

Up to April 1949, the barracks were occupied by a tank unit of undetermined size. Once, the unit was observed marching out of

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meters high, set up on the roof of one building; enclosed by a high brick wall.

the installation accompanied by at least 50 T-34 tanks bearing white circles enclosing a lightning insignia, on both sides of the turret. Combined exercises of small tank units and infantrymen were frequently held on the training ground between the barracks and the PW camp. During these exercises, the seizure of a trench system was practiced again and again by the troops, with the infantrymen riding on the rearward tanks. Having dismounted from the tanks, forming a semicircle, the infantrymen began to assault the trench system. Subsequently, the tanks rolled over the trenches.

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Dnipro-
petrovsk
(N48-27,
E34-59).

February
1950.

1. Barracks installation of one, four-story, brick building, about 200 meters long, with a flat, sheet metal roof, bordering on a parking lot to the east.

In the southern sector of the city, on the east side of a street with a streetcar route leading from the railroad station to the automobile factory, south of a prison.

In February 1950, the installation was occupied by an AAA unit estimated at one battalion. About 15 AA guns of 70 to 80 mm caliber without muzzle brakes were on the parking lot. Approximately the same number of trucks were stored nearby.

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January to
April 1950.

2. Barracks installation of four, two-story buildings, about 80 meters long, set up at a right angle to the road, and one smaller building.

In the central sector of the city, about 800 meters south-southeast of the railroad station, on the west side of a road to the south.

In late 1949, the installation quartered a horse-drawn infantry unit. The 18-to 20-year-old soldiers wore red epaulets. No details were determined.

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1. Barracks installation, about 400x200 meters, of three old, five-story, brick buildings, about 100 meters long, and six to eight open sheds, about 30 meters long; enclosed by a thick wall, three or four meters high.

In the southeast sector of the city, on the east side of a major street with a streetcar route, bordering on the prison to the south.

Up to April 1950, the installation was occupied by an AT unit, estimated at 1,000 men. The installation seemed to be occupied to capacity by troops, most of whom were very young men. Up to 200 men were observed practicing in the barracks yard. No small arms other than submachine guns were seen. Heavy AT guns, the number of which was estimated at several hundred, were under the sheds. The guns were never observed in use. They had split-trail gun carriages and single, rubber-tired, disc wheels. The overall length of the barrel was estimated at six meters. The barrel had a pear-shaped muzzle brake and two conical tapers in front of the shield. Its caliber was estimated at 80 mm. The overall height of the gun was about 1.3 meters.

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2. Barracks installation of three red, multi-story, brick buildings, 80 to 100 meters long, and eight to ten open wooden sheds, about 40 meters long, including a large storage area; enclosed by a thick wall, about 3.5 meters high.

Bordering on the prison Tyurma I to the north.

Up to April 1950, the installation quartered a tank unit, the size of which was estimated to be at least 2,000 men. The very young soldiers wore black epaulets and tank insignia on their collar patches. The men who were observed practicing in the barracks yard carried only submachine guns. From 200 to 300 two- and three-axle trucks were stored in several lines, in the storage area bisecting the installation. Tanks of one model, an unknown number of which was covered with canvas, were stored in the open sheds. They had relatively small bogie wheels; no track-supporting rollers were recollected. Source was sure that the nose of the tanks was not three-edged. Seen from above, the turret seemed to be elliptical, with rounded off edges. There was no commander's cupola. The gun mounted a barrel of a caliber less than 100 mm, which had a pear-shaped muzzle brake and projected far beyond the nose. The rear mounted roll-shaped fuel drums.

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 Krásnyy
 Luch
 (N48-08,
 E38-56).

Up to
 November
 1949.



<p>3. Barracks installation of three. large, five-story, brick buildings, about 70 meters long.</p> <p>1. Barracks installation of one multi-story building, about 100 meters long, with two side-wings, about 70 meters long, and several small buildings; enclosed by a barbed wire fence.</p> <p>2. Barracks installation of a headquarters building, about 50 meters long, a mess building of the same length, a three-story barracks, 80 meters long, and another barracks about 120 meters long; enclosed by a barbed wire fence.</p>	<p>South of the city, about 1,000 meters southeast of the automobile factory, near a power plant.</p> <p>In the central sector of the city, about 1,000 meters southeast of the railroad station.</p> <p>About 1,000 meters northeast of the railroad station on a hill; about 1,000 meters southwest of a cemetery.</p>	<p>The installation was generally referred to as the Signal Barracks by the PWS. A steel tower, about 100 meters high, whose upper half mounted obstruction lights, was set up at a distance of 200 to 300 meters from the installation.</p> <p>Up to November 1949, the installation quartered an infantry unit of at least 500 men. Three units of company size were frequently observed. The men wore red epaulets mounting number 416. They were equipped with rifles, submachine guns and light machine guns.</p> <p>This installation also quartered a unit with number 416 of approximately the same size as the unit located in the installation described under Point No. 1. One colonel, two other field officers, three captains, and several lieutenants were seen in the headquarters building. The men of this unit were also equipped with rifles, submachine guns, and light machine guns.</p>
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Supply Installations in the Kiev MD

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Data on installation</u>
Kiev	December 1949.	Ordnance depot, a large, fenced-in installation, about 500x400 meters, with a number of trees.	In the south-eastern sector of the city, about 200 meters northeast of the southern freight station,	Not less than 1,000 guns, an unidentified number of which was covered with canvas, were stored in lines. Source only recollects that they differed in size and caliber. An unidentified number of soldiers was working on the guns.
	1946 to March 1949.	Motor vehicle repair shop, a fairly old installation.	In the suburb of Podol on the northern perimeter of Kiev, on the northeast side of Frunze Street.	In 1949, the shop, which formerly had the numerical designation 5 or 7, was renamed Auto Repair Zavod 12 (AZ 12). It included an assembly shop, about 70 meters long, with a foundry equipped with three forge fires and two hardening furnaces, and a kitchen attached; a machine shop equipped with two lathes, three milling machines, and two drilling machines; one mechanical shop, about 70 meters long, to manufacture replacement parts, equipped with 20 lathes, four milling machines, three grinding machines, and two drilling machines; 1 electroshop to repair electric components; and a vulcanizing department equipped with four furnaces. Besides these buildings, an office building, the guardhouse, a tool storage shed, and a service station with underground installations were located in the area of the motor vehicle repair shop. The three-story administration building was on the opposite side of Frunze Street. The labor force of the repair shop, excluding the Soviet workers, numbered more than 100 PWS. The rate of monthly production was estimated at 50 trucks of various types.

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October
1948.



Clothing depot.

Southwest of the main railroad station, in one of the barracks installations on the road leading to Volinsky airfield.

In October 1948, police uniforms were stored on the fourth floor of a large building. The dark-blue blouses had red piping and red epaulets. The trousers were black. The clothing was later taken to the Justice Building.

1949 to
March
1950.

Ordnance depot, about 1,000x500 meters, with one small brick building and open ammunition storage sheds located in the western section.

West-southwest of the main railroad station, on the west side of the road leading to Volinsky airfield.

a. [REDACTED] counted 150 AA guns in one line. The guns were arranged in several lines, and source estimated their number at 700. When observing the installation from a distance in March 1950, source felt that the number of the guns had increased. The guns were 70-mm to 80-mm models and had muzzle brakes. Workers, including women, of the Bolshevik Plant were trained with an unidentified number of these guns after 1700 daily.

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b. In March 1950, the number of AT guns was estimated at more than 500. The guns were of a light model of about 37 mm, were brand-new and had two wheels, a shield, and a split-trail gun carriage.

c. About 100 short-barreled guns of about 150 mm caliber with split-trail gun carriages and two-part shields were also stored in the depot. The wheels had solid rubber tires. Vertical cylinders were installed on either side of the barrel.

d. About 30 short-barreled guns of about 300 mm caliber, without muzzle brakes, were also observed. They were moved in two loads. Not

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[REDACTED]

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less than 50 prime movers were seen near the guns.

e.. Very large quantities of ammunition, partly unpacked, were stored in the western sector of the installation. The bulk was AT and AA gun ammunition. Source was sure that ammunition for the other gun models was also stored there. Very large boxes were believed to contain shells for the heaviest guns. Source was unable to estimate the quantities of ammunition stored. Source believed the guns had self-propelled carriages.

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Voroshilov- grad (N48-33, E39-19). Up to November 1949.



Tank and ordnance park, about 1,000x 800 meters; enclosed by several wire fences; equipped with numerous wooden poles mounting searchlights.

Several kilometers west of the city, near the junction of the Voroshilov-grad-Lissichansk (N48-55, E38-25) roads.

The park was referred to, by an MVD officer, as an army depot, which was allegedly controlled by an agency in Kharkov. The soldiers employed at the depot wore red-bordered, black epaulets with tank and artillery insignia. They seemed to do checkup and repair work. From 25 to 30 ambulances were on blocks in the open, on the round square at the entrance. An unidentified number of tanks was stored in ten open storage halls, about 50x20 meters, with concrete floors and gabled roofs. Rocket launchers (possibly with 34 barrels), mounted on three-axle trucks, with small trailers, were stored in nine open storage halls, about 100 by 50 meters. The number of the rocket launchers was not specified. Ten more open storage halls, about 100x50 meters, contained guns and prime movers. The guns had noticeably long barrels, and wheels painted white. Three very large, closed, wooden, storage halls serving undetermined purposes were located in another section of the depot. An unidentified number of trucks and prime movers was in front of these buildings. Soldiers wearing fatigue uniforms were working on the motor vehicles.